

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST STUART.

Former Senator Thomas, of Lynchburg, recently wrote two letters for newspaper publication, antagonizing the election of Henry Stuart as Congressman from the Ninth District, because, in his (Thomas') opinion, Stuart's view of the tariff question is not such as he could approve.

A correspondent of the Bristol Herald-Courier, W. S. Mathews, of Big Stone Gap, says that Slomp is sending out from that place five thousand copies of the Thomas letters as a campaign document. This was a bit of work on the part of Thomas which should be resented by all voters, Republican as well as Democratic, of the Ninth District. He does not like Stuart's position on the tariff, which is a perfectly straight and honorable position, and, therefore, he objects to Stuart and practically endorses Slomp, on the ground that Stuart and Slomp stand on the same platform touching this question. It must be, therefore, that Thomas personally prefers Slomp.

Of course, he has the right to select his own political bed-fellows, but even if Slomp and Stuart should think alike on the tariff question, which they do not, Stuart has received the unanimous endorsement of the Democrats of his district for the office of Congressman, and, in protesting against his election, Thomas places himself wholly out of touch with and in open defiance of his own party in the Ninth District. There is no escape from this conclusion. Thomas has heretofore trained with the Democrats; he must hereafter train with the Republicans, and Republicans of the Slomp sort. If he had made his fight against Stuart's nomination before he was selected as the candidate of his party in the Ninth District, he would have had that right, but the party itself having unanimously determined upon the nomination of Mr. Stuart, and having actually nominated him, this Democratic disturber from Lynchburg must take his place among the Slomp Republicans.

Boiled down, the case presents itself thus: In Mr. Thomas' opinion, Stuart is wrong in his view on the tariff question; Stuart holds the same view as Slomp on this question; therefore, I shall support Slomp.

As we have said, Stuart does not do anything of the sort. Stuart believes in a thorough revision of the tariff, so that the revenues of the country from this source shall be sufficient only for the support of the Government of the country, economically administered. Slomp voted for the Payne-Aldrich bill; Stuart would not have done that. Taking Thomas at his word, the question resolves itself, with him, into a choice of men, and he prefers Slomp to Stuart. We do not think that anything more need be said.

DIX'S HARMONY DINNER.

Pleasant Stovall, the very able and distinguished editor of the Savannah Press, attended the recent Harmony Dinner of the New York Democrats at the Knickerbocker Hotel, or writes as if he had. The factions represented at this love feast have been fighting each other for twenty-five years. It was the idea of Chairman John A. Dix that the time had come when the warring members of the party should forget their differences and get together, and with great success that Stovall witnessed when he was there. Judge D-Cady Herrick, fraternizing with Thomas F. Grady, and Fingy Connors smiling upon Dix, and Edward M. Shepard winking at Boss Murphy, and all the rest; good digestion waiting on appetite, and the health of the Democratic party on both. Indeed, as Stovall says, "it was a great thing to see the animals feed and see the big bosses forage in the interest of harmony."

Fitzgerald was there, and Van Wyck, and Martin Glynn, and Norman E. Mack, and William F. Sheehan, and Francis Burton Harrison—all good men and true, in their way, and now, at last, thank Heaven! almost persuaded that it is a good thing for brethren to dwell together in unity, and particularly when there is a very vicious and active political enemy in the field to be overthrown. It begins to look, really, as if the Democrats of New York are learning some sense. Surely they have had experience enough in the last few years to make them pull together for the principles they profess, if not for the potage in sight.

One of the most gratifying things in Stovall's story is his statement that "every mention of Grover Cleveland's name was cheered," and this means, in Stovall's opinion, that the Democrats of New York "realize that Cleveland's memory is their best asset, and that his example is the inspiration of the Century."

We do not take much stock, as a rule, in the Harmony Dinner as the most effective settling basin of political differences, but Chairman Dix is to be

congratulated on having persuaded the factions of the party in New York to catch the elbow touch for a few brief hours, even if they shall fail to keep the step on the march to the ballot box.

There never was a time in the history of political parties in this country when so much was to be gained for the country by the unity of the Democracy as at present—not the Democracy of the jowlers and fishes, but the Democracy of the Constitution.

OH! SHUCKS.

Simply "the application of certain old-time moralities to the changed conditions of the day," oh? "That is all there is in it. There is no revolution in it. There is no appeal to mob rule." So, there is nothing new in it, after all; only a lot of old moralities warmed over in a sort of Aladdin oven, moralities as old certainly as the Mosaic Code and that were possibly regarded as having reached maturity when the Babylonian bricks with their queer cuneiform inscriptions were devised. Nothing new when the whole country from end to end and from center to circumference has been shaken up as if by a mighty convulsion of all the forces of Nature.

Never said it. Didn't mean it. Never was against the rich man, except when he was wrong. Never was for the poor man, except when he was right. Never thought of punishing the poor man who was wrong, until he lost the power either to punish or reward. Never proceeded against "lawless wealth" until after he got away off where he could "holler" at it without running any risk. Never inveighed against corrupt politicians while he was using them. Never had his gorge to rise against "the man who lies about the honest public servant," and against the "newspaper which says what is not true about men in public life," until after he got to be "one of us." Now, now, O Mighty Hunter, illustrious Catiline, Most Noble Caesar, Impetuous Spirit, Sanctified Soul, thou humblest thy words; thou roarest "as gently as any sucking dove"; "a proper man, as one shall see in a summer's day." Oh shucks!

Hooray for the "Old Moralities!" Hooray for Hypocrisy! Hooray for the Colonel!

PARKER COMING TO RICHMOND.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker will come to Richmond some time next month to take part in the organization of a Virginia State Branch of the National Civic Federation, in the work of which organization he is deeply interested. At the time of Judge Parker's visit, John Mitchell, an active officer of the Federation and one of the most important figures in the labor organizations of the country, and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Executive Council of the Federation and a political economist of great note, will also be present.

It is hoped that every man in Virginia who is interested in the right adjustment of our political, industrial and economic conditions will join the State Branch of the Federation so that in the doing of this work in this State it may have the support of the most representative men of the Commonwealth.

Judge Parker is a host in himself. He is really a great man and a very level-headed man. Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York, from 1898 to 1904, he resigned that high office to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, which was given to him on the first ballot. He was not successful in his race, but all the more honor to him; he deserved the place and would have filled it far more worthily than the man who beat him. It will be recalled, of course, that this man was Theodore Roosevelt—now, as then, the most dangerous man to the peace and prosperity of this country.

In addition to the many honors which he wears, Judge Parker was promoted by Mr. Roosevelt to membership in the Ananias Club, having told the truth about the Colonel and the assistance which he received from the Life Insurance Companies and other interests, actively and financially interested in the election of the Colonel to the Presidency. For telling the truth, Judge Parker was gazetted as a member of this most honorable organization. We think all the more of him that he was chosen by our great National Brain Storm for membership in the most select of our Patriotic Orders.

Judge Parker is well known to the people of Virginia. This State gave him a majority of 32,768 when he was a candidate for President. Its people will honor him when he comes to this town in October. They like him because he is a clean, high-spirited, straight-thinking and straight-acting Democrat, without any of the weaknesses of the cheap politician and with all of the virtues of an honest man.

THE QUESTION OF REACTIONS.

We are told now by the Greenville Daily Piedmont that Bleasoo was "elected upon an agitation, and, any agitation has its consequent reaction." Isn't it remarkable how these things can be explained when one has time to think them over? Who made the "agitation"? Bleasoo. Who followed the "agitation"? The people. What made Tiltman? "Agitation." When did it start? In 1888 at Bennettsville. When did it succeed? In 1890. How long has it lasted? Twenty-two years. It will be seen that in South Carolina the reaction has been very slow.

Regarding the situation from a chemical point of view, a view which can be readily reduced to political terms, careful study has shown that "the force of reactions and the final equilibrium to which that course leads are certainly influenced by the chemi-

cal affinities (whatever may be their ultimate nature); but those affinities are not alone in determining the chemical phenomena which they influence. In studying reversible reactions it is found that the action of masses comes in as a factor in all cases, without an exception."

It would seem, therefore, that there must be very thorough treatment of "the masses" before the reaction for which the Piedmont hopes and looks with longing eyes can occur. Twenty years' experience proves that the masses down that way do not yield very readily to any sort of scientific treatment, and that they hold steadily to their affinities. In the present case it is clearly a matter of affinity; the people being, in fact, no better than their leaders.

INTERPRETING MR. TAFT.

Several weeks ago, as the story in the New York Times goes, President Taft talked to "a friend," name not given, "about the political outlook for 1912." This statement was based upon "a trustworthy source." "From an entirely different source" (that is to say, an untrustworthy source), not more specifically identified, "the correspondent is informed that President Taft made substantially the same remark to another friend," name not given. The correspondent further says that "these statements have been repeated among the intimate associates of the President until they are almost common property," names of "intimate associates" not given. In addition to this, and as "mere corroborative detail," as the Sullivan comic opera puts it, a dispatch sent out by the United Press is quoted. The statement alleged to have been made by the President, first to "a friend," and then again to "another friend," and once more to his "intimate associates," is: "I am not thinking of 1912 (therefore he could not have been talking to his 'friend,' and then to 'another friend,' and then to his 'intimate associates'); in fact, I don't know that I care for a re-nomination. From the way things are drifting it may be that no Republican can be elected, save possibly one," name not given.

The dispatch sent out by the United Press says: "President William H. Taft (note the care taken by the correspondent to thoroughly identify him by using his first baptismal name, so that any one will immediately recognize the particular Taft to whom reference is made) has reached the conclusion that Theodore Roosevelt is laying (his plans to be the next President of the United States," and that "the (the William H. Taft previously named) is determined that, so far as the present incumbent of the White House is concerned, Colonel Roosevelt will have a clear field." Mr. Taft (presumably the said Taft as aforesaid) does not want another term." The United Press man says, in addition: "It can be stated authoritatively (authority not given) that President Taft (probably William H. supra) will make no public statement (will just keep on talking to his 'friends' and 'intimate associates') or no offensive move against Colonel Roosevelt and the latter's projects, no matter what tactics may be adopted by the latter. Dignified silence (except, presumably, when he is talking to his 'friends' and 'intimate associates') sums up both the defensive and offensive measures that will be employed by the President." Yet for thousands of years we have all been wondering how it was possible for the Israelites, when they were in captivity down in Egypt, before the Nationalist Party was organized, could make bricks without straw. Think how much easier their lot would have been had they only served an apprenticeship on the average American newspaper!

Not satisfied with what Mr. Taft's "friend" said that Mr. Taft said to him, and what Mr. Taft is reported to have said to "another friend," the correspondent of The Times, writing on Thursday, said: "A pretty positive statement that the President would not be a candidate for another term was current in Beverly to-day. It had no official foundation, but aroused much interest, because of political conditions at the present time. The subject is in the minds of many prominent Republicans, and friends of the President (there it is again) are understood (see how carefully that statement is guarded) to believe (note, 'believe,' not 'know') that his course is bound to be a matter for frequent speculation (sic) from now on." The further information is imparted that "there has been a studied silence about political topics on the President's part for some time," but that "it is hardly a secret (we should think not, with his 'friends' and 'intimate associates') talking about him and his resolves all the time), however, that he is much discouraged."

However Mr. Taft may feel about political topics, no one could blame him very much for preserving a studied silence when his "friends" and "intimate associates" are around. It is of such stuff as this that newspapers of the metropolitan sort are made. Probably the only really truthful thing said by the Times correspondent is that Mr. Taft's "chief idea has been to fulfil the party pledges during his present term."

BLACKSTONE.

Swift charges have come in the last half-century in the ideals of legal education. In the old days, the embryo lawyer was indoctrinated in the office of some experienced barrister, doing the odd jobs of the office, spending laborious hours in penning long documents of a legal nature, and reading the kindly guidance of the old-fashioned practitioner. Now, it is different. Law schools have cropped up in many places; the "case system" is making great strides; and in a theoretical course on "practice" the law student is taught a great deal of the work which he once learned in the office. The

lawyer who "mastered" his profession in an office is becoming a less frequent type at the bar.

Along with this new form of legal education, has come the decadence of the study and reading of the old legal authors, whom the old-fashioned lawyer would not have dreamed of leaving out of the course for his office student. No longer does Coke have almost imperial sway, and Blackstone is only referred to now and then. In the old days, Blackstone was the first author read by the law student; now in most instances he is referred to for sundry minor points and a knowledge of his masterful work is not deemed necessary.

Yet there are good lawyers living who find it refreshing and instructive to read Blackstone through every year. They realize that his "style is superior to that of any other law-book ever written." In his clearness and logic and conciseness they find a volume without a peer in legal literature. Years ago, when a knowledge of the law was considered almost an indispensable part of the education of a gentleman, Blackstone was known and quoted widely.

Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, former president of the American Bar Association, has recently rendered a striking tribute to Blackstone. He says, in part:

"Here is a master-draftsman of a legal chart—who knows the sweep and indentations of the coast lines, their latitude and longitude; who has marked off the various divisions and subdivisions with relative accuracy; who has a due sense of proportion; who has filled up the central spaces with accurate and striking descriptions of what is peculiar to each zone; whose illustrations are well selected, and whose method of presentation is pictorial. The work leaves a definite and well-rounded picture in the mind. It is not a digest, it is not an abridgment, it is not a series of special essays, it is not a chain of quotations, it is not a discussion of cases; it is an original work, well planned, well executed, with the materials thoroughly fused and welded into a compact, harmonious whole, as a Statement of General Principles."

"He sought the fountains and explored tributaries, and from the roaring and turbid mass tumbling through the centuries, carrying down Teutonic customs, Saxon dooms, Norman grafts, Plantagenet statutes, Roman philosophy, canon and ecclesiastical influences worked into the final stream of the Common Law as diked and dammed by hard-headed and resolute English judges, he distilled a limpid fluid which could be quaffed without disgust. The skill with which he precipitated the sediment, and got rid of the nauseating filth, was only equalled by the mental power with which he compressed so huge a bulk into four small quartos. This, then, was his work—transcendent in its results as well as marvelous in its beauty."

In these days of voluminous legal treatises, confusing and poorly arranged, it would be a good thing if the law-writers would, at least, turn to Blackstone as a model of what a law-book should be.

THE TRADERS IN TENNESSEE.

The Independent Democratic Convention cut a very sorry figure at Nashville, Tennessee, the other day, when it declared its allegiance to Captain Ben Hooper, the nominee of the Republicans for Governor of that State. In its platform it denounced "the usurpation of party authority in the name of Democracy by the Patterson machine." But the Patterson machine is out of business, and Patterson has put himself where he will not disturb the further work of the party. The Independents, by their action, have left no room to doubt their treachery to the party, because they have gone over in a body to the common enemy. It appears that they were not, after all, so much opposed to Patterson as that they were using him to build up a little machine of their own, a sort of political hybrid, and from which the only result promises to be a division of the places among the traders.

CROSSES THE BAR.

In the death of Rear-Admiral Francis William Dickens, the United States Navy has lost one of its oldest and most faithful officers. From his matriculation at the United States Naval Academy from Connecticut in 1861 down to his retirement from active duty in 1906, he was faithful to all the duties required of him, serving with distinction during the War Between the States, in the several bureaus of the Navy Department with which he was connected, in the many commands of importance which he held, planning, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the successful naval campaigns during the Spanish-American War, and finally hauling down his flag as Commander of the Coast Defence Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet in the Harbor of Charleston in 1906.

Dickens served his country faithfully and died possessing the confidence and affection of the Service which he had honored. His comrades liked him and poked a good deal of fun at him while he was with them, for one reason and another, but they will sincerely deplore his death because of his faithful service, his loyalty to the best traditions of the Navy and his engaging personality.

THE TIPLESS TAVERN.

London has done successfully what no other city has accomplished. It has a hotel where tips have not been given or expected and are not permitted. It was opened a year ago. At that time the management "positively announced" that no gratuities to employees of any sort would be

allowed. It was regarded from the first as a most doubtful experiment. Success is now claimed for the project. The Chicago Record-Herald says about it: "The no-tip policy has been enforced to the letter. . . . The establishment has prospered beyond all expectations. . . . There has been no trouble whatever in getting employees, and good, fit, well-mannered employees, too." The Record-Herald adds: "How much the pleasure of travel would be intensified if the tipping system could be abolished or strictly regulated within the limits of common sense and equity."

The only explanation we can suggest for the success of this hotel is that it must pay its employees a most comfortable wage. The necessity—rather, the demand—for tips grows out of the fact that the average employee is paid a mere pittance, on the expectation that he shall reap the residue from the tips he gets. In England, where the tipping system has become an intricate system, where tipping is required by an unwritten law, it seems more than remarkable that the tipless hotel should succeed.

May be the secret of success with this hotel is that its patronage has been record-breaking. The tipless hotel must have been its own advertisement, and probably the thought of not having to be held up by petty pirates and smirking servitors sent travelers in flocks to its doors. With such tremendous profits, the hotel could afford to pay such a wage to its employees as would satisfy them.

May the type of this tipless hotel increase!

A little "vindication" seems to go a long way with Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, who was nominated for Congress at the Republican primaries in the Eleventh District this week, which gives him the right to run for the office at the election in November. Caleb was convicted three times by juries of the murder of Geobel, and has spent eight years in jail, which ought to qualify him for a seat on the Republican side of the chamber. The Democratic members, in case of his election, never omitting the precaution of keeping him well covered while they are indulging in the art of pointing their morals and adorning their tales, can "point with pride, Mr. Speaker, to one of their number who has been where the most of them should go."

The automobile is good up about the Chesterfield, in Franklin Street, and the bag is full nearly every night. Last evening about 8 o'clock, one fellow who was running a little faster than was good for the health of the common people, and whose headlights were not burning, was held up, and tonight it will be somebody else. Wonderful is the work of the bicycle cops, now that they have been told to "go ahead."

One way to settle the "no seat, no fare" question that is now disturbing the people of Providence, Rhode Island, would be for the railroads to sell transportation without seats at a lower price than transportation with seats.

Barnes' paper, the Albany Evening Journal, says that the result of the Republican primaries in Greater New York last Tuesday assure the election of James S. Sherman as temporary chairman of the convention at Saratoga. It should be explained that Sherman is Vice-President of the United States and an active member of the Old Guard, which really seems to have proved the accuracy of Tim Woodruff's observations about amateur politics. Grisoem ought to have stayed down in Philadelphia, where one always can tell how the thing is going when he knows how much there is to spend on it.

There is a great difference between running a personally conducted advertising car and running for office in New Jersey, as Brother Howland, of the Outlet, has found within the last few days. Brother Howland ought to know that running for office is inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of journalism.

Congratulations to George Harvey, of Harper's Weekly, for his fine management of Woodrow Wilson's campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey. It is thus that Harvey has proved again that the theorist in politics is not to be sneezed at when it comes to practice.

Bibles are being placed in all the rooms of all the hotels in Spartanburg. The Herald says: "When a Bible is found in a hotel room it attracts attention, and a great majority of the guests will pick it up and read it." That's what they ought to do; but we doubt that a majority of them ever look at it or in it.

Does the New York World happen to recollect the name of the man who had killed another man and who was convicted and served out his sentence, or was pardoned, that the Colonel, when he was President, appointed to an important Federal office out West somewhere? Was he appointed as a reward of merit? Is stealing worse than killing? Is the man who bribes other men to vote for him for an office of honor and trust, worse than the man whose hands are stained with human blood?

Maine ought to be the most popular summer resort State in the Union next summer.

If the Colonel were President he would probably set aside the election in Maine. The ground that the people of that State think they can take care of themselves without Federal interference.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The Christian Church.
1. What is the creed of the church?
2. Are they Baptists?
3. Do they believe in the Trinity?
4. Are they really orthodox?
5. What book is best for a young person who wishes to learn the names of stars and constellations by home study?
6. Where can I find the hymn "Glorious Hallelujahs Mortals Home"?
7. Acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith; avoidance of sectarian or divisive names; Christian character as the only valid basis for fellowship or church membership; insistence upon the right of private judgment and of the conscience in all matters of theological opinion and ceremonial observances, and advocacy of the union of all the followers of Christ.
8. No.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
11. Ball's "Popular Guide to the Heavens."
12. This hymn we cannot find in our collection.

Law as to Will.
Please answer the following in the Query Column of The Times-Dispatch:
1. If a brother with his own name to a certain one of the family, will the others come in if they are not mentioned in the will?
2. It is my understanding that a small amount, say \$1, should be left to the other brothers to show that they are not forgotten.
3. No.
4. This would be wise from a legal standpoint.

Law of Will.
To settle a dispute, can a father will all of his property to one child, and cut all the others out without anything being said?
5. No.
6. A SUBSCRIBER.

Motorcycle License.
Does the State of Virginia require a license for motorcycles? If so, to whom do you apply for license? 310.
Yes. Apply to the Secretary of the State.

Religion of the German Emperor.
Please answer the following question in your column:
To what denomination does Kaiser Wilhelm II. belong? Is he not a member in matters of religion? "EPISTLES." He is an ardent churchman, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Marriage License in Washington.
Please publish in your Query Column the address of the place in Washington, D. C., where a marriage license can be obtained. Also give office hours of said place.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Apply to the clerk of the Municipal Court of Washington for this information.

Etiquette of the Knife and Fork.
To settle a dispute please answer in passing your plate for a second helping, if the knife and fork should be held in the hand, or placed on the plate with the handle pointing to you.
"TABLE ETIQUETTE."
The latter is the correct way.

REFUSED FORTUNE OFFERED AS BRIBE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

None of the obituaries of Sir Charles Euan Smith, who died the other day almost wholly forgotten, was any mention made of the sensational attempt to bribe him, when he was Minister Plenipotentiary in Morocco, a number of years ago. Morocco was then a French protectorate, a point of view, an even still more important point than it is to-day, and Lord Salisbury was in front to Germany, and the Balkans, the Balkans, Greece and the far Orient did it constitute the principal danger point of Europe.

Sir Charles had succeeded in negotiating a satisfactory commercial treaty with the Sultan at Fez. On examining the document at the last minute, prior to signature and sealing, Sir Charles, thanks to his perfect knowledge of Arabic, discovered that the words of some of the clauses had been altered without his knowledge. He presented which he had brought with him, including bags of English gold amounting to no less than \$100,000, and threw the pieces in the Prime Minister's face and drove him from his presence with the most withering expression of indignation. The manner in which the Moroccan statesman and his master had rendered themselves guilty. He then turned to the Embassy staff and, when they refused to entertain his threat, replied quietly, "You can do so; but there would never again be a Sultan of Morocco."

Upon he announced his refusal to hold any further communication, either with the Sultan or with any of his ministers, he spurned the emissaries of the Sultan, and his forgiveness and to postpone his departure, and left for Tangier in the face of great personal danger, since there was a rumor that he had been subjected to a plot to assassinate him. He knew that there had been a complete break between the British envoy and the Sultan. On reaching Tangier he sailed to Lord Salisbury and recommended his resignation, and recommended his own recall, as an indication of England's displeasure at the indignity to which a Moroccan envoy had been subjected. He was recalled, but instead of being rewarded for the manner in which he had handled the situation (the only manner in which he could have handled it), he was dismissed from the service. He was recalled, but instead of being rewarded for the manner in which he had handled the situation (the only manner in which he could have handled it), he was dismissed from the service.

Had Sir Charles been a well-to-do man he would have declined the post; for these small Central and South American republics are regarded as the Botany Bay of the service; and many is the secretary of legation, English and Continental, who has observed that a very few of the European capital, rather than accept promotion to the rank of minister in such places as Bogota or Caracas.

Sir Charles remained at Bogota for a couple of years and then retired. He was a most distinguished public servant and a gallant soldier, of whom it is highly probable that he would have been a great deal more than a minister in such places as Bogota or Caracas.

During his of his numerous sojourns in Afghanistan he was dined at by a native while riding through the Bazar at Cabul. Although he sustained no injury, he was severely wounded, and his complaint with the Amer, who appeared to take no notice of the incident, merely remarking, "That is all right." Sir Charles complained again, and met with the same reply. Still thinking that the Amer was treating the matter with less consideration than it deserved, he some days later was invited by the Amer to accompany him on a ride in the environs of Cabul. Some distance outside the city they came upon a ghazal after which they were with a length remarked, "Your Highness has been pretty busy of late." Oh, no, he replied the Amer, "they are my little assagins' family, even his cousins and uncles and aunts, to the number of at least twenty, had been taken and handed over to the British."

Sir Charles in his later years, after retiring from the diplomatic service and from the army, became president

or director of a number of big enterprises, including the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railroad, the Cape & Good Hope Electric Tramways, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, etc., some of which were the cause of his numerous visits to the United States in recent years.

Prince Dolgorouki, whose name has been so freely mentioned in the cable dispatches relating to the matrimonial affairs of Lina Caser and a company, was not only banished to Siberia, but some of which were the cause of his numerous visits to the United States in recent years.

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It is to Prince Basil Dolgorouki, the celebrated general, and lover of Catherine the Great, that Russia is indebted for the conquest of the Crimea, which was accomplished in fifteen days; while Prince Ivan Dolgorouki was the most famous of all Russian Emperors. Peter and Michael Dolgorouki were the principal advisers of Alexander I. during his wars with Napoleon. I. at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and another Michael Dolgorouki was the father of that Princess Catherine of the same name who became the empress of Russia. Prince Alexander II., a few months before his tragic death in 1881, by the bombs of the nihilists. She now bears the title of Princess Yurievskaya. In 1881, she has lived in exile abroad, never having been allowed to set foot in Russia.

Prince Paul Dolgorouki is a member of the Douma, and chairman of the Conservative Democratic Association, of which he is called, the Cadets. Naturally the reactionaries look upon him as a traitor to their cause, and solely on account of his political views expelled him by unanimous vote from the Imperial Yacht Club of St. Petersburg. The prince retaliated by calling out the entire club, demanding to fight all of its members in turn. Two members of the governing committee volunteered to accept the challenge, and pistol shots were exchanged without much damage being done. After that the club, which is one of the two smartest and most exclusive in St. Petersburg, declined to consider any further challenge in connection with the Yacht Club measures that it had seen fit to institute. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

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